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Daily Egyptian Staff

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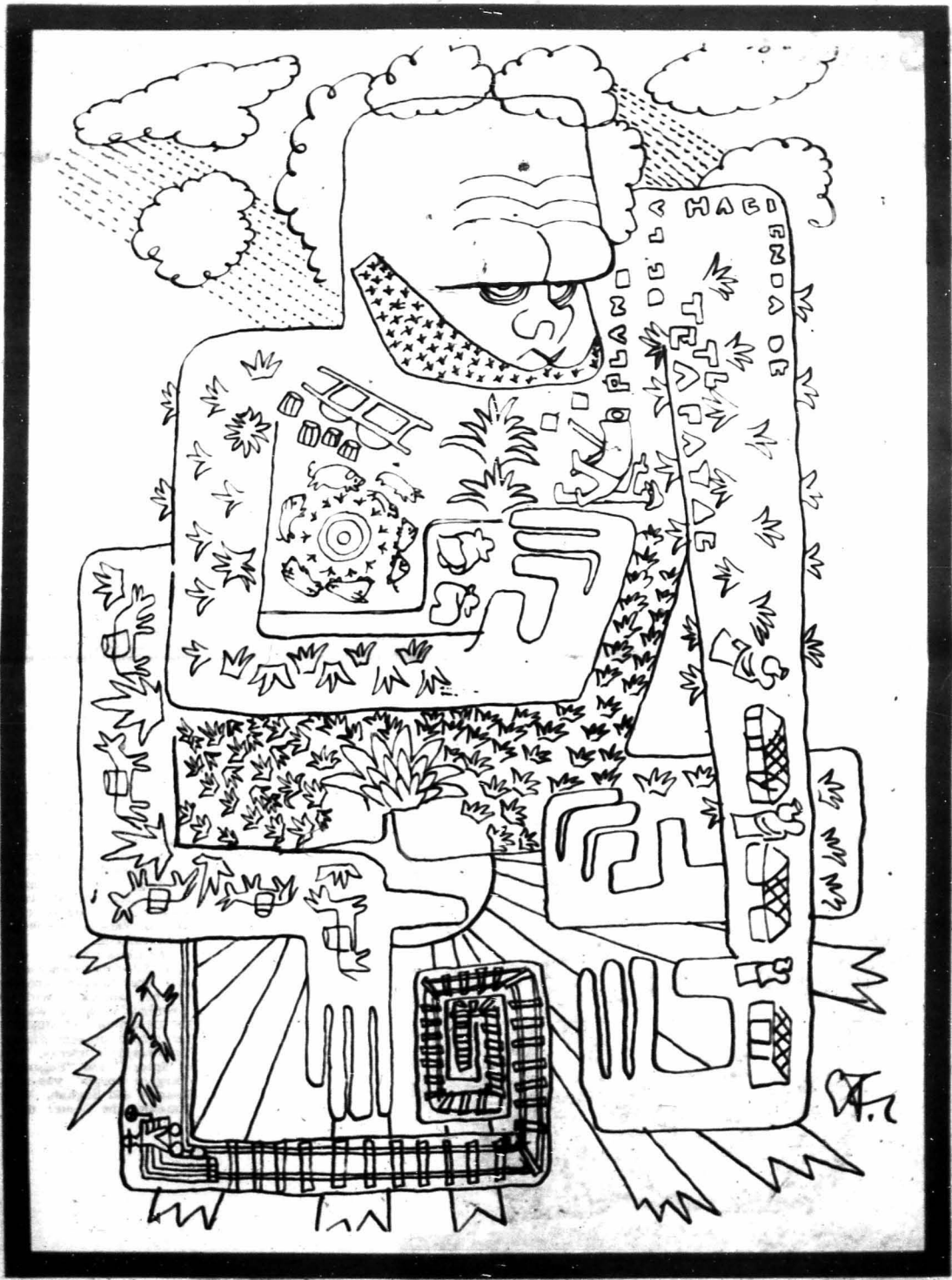
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untouched areas



Eisenstein portrays himself in this seldom published self-portrait as an Axtac god. This illustration will be published in Marshall's English translation of Eisenstein's collected works.

**Center for Soviet and East European Studies**

# Untouched areas of Soviet and East European culture opened to Western World by Center

What is probably the best collection of Russian poetry in the Western Hemisphere is on the SIU Carbondale campus.

Also on campus are dozens of books and periodicals, some so rare they are not even found in the Library of Congress. These books are not found in the Morris Library, but they can be found in the basement of the Communications Building, in the Center for Soviet and East-European Studies in the Performing Arts.

The Center is now in its second year of existence. Headed by Herbert Marshall, SIU's resident Citizen of the World, the Center has come a long way.

Its primary objective is "to main-

tain a repository of information for interested scholars on heretofore untouched areas of Soviet and Eastern European cultural life."

Among the projects that have made the Center what it is today are the translation of Russian and East European works of literature, poetry and plays. Professor Marshall has already published volumes of the famous Russian poets Mayakovsky, Yevtusenko, and Voznesensky. The last is now in paper back form. Three of the most recent works completed by the Center are an "Anthology of Soviet Poetry" in Marshall's translation, the famous series of poems by Anna Akhmatova entitled "Requiem," and the Russian-Jewish poet Joseph Utkin's cycle of poems, "Ginger Motele."

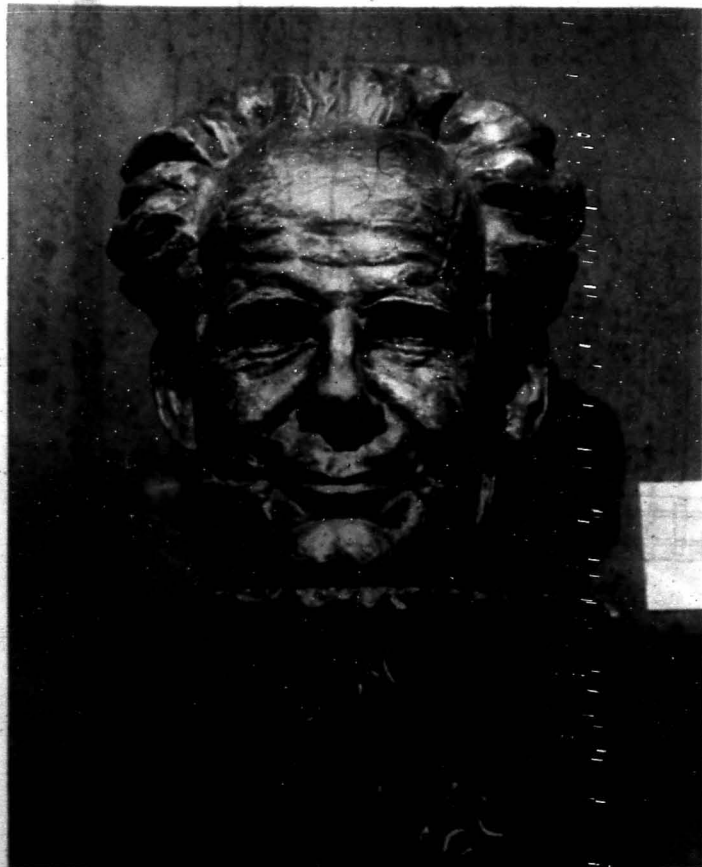
Other works completed by the Center include the translation of Boris Dyakov's "A Story of Survival" by Herbert Marshall and Anthony Wright, a textbook on Stanislavsky's method of theater production, Dr. Richard Southern's translation of "Scenographie" by P. Sonrel (on the evolution of theatrical design), and Bernard Shaw's Last Play: "A Critique and Proposed Completion" by Lionel Britton.

Currently in the works is Volume II of the Collected Works of Eisenstein which Herbert Marshall and Anthony Wright are translating from Russian to English. Marshall, a student of Eisenstein when he was at the Moscow Higher Institute of Cinematography, is working hard to translate all volumes of the Russian master's work which, to date, number five. According to Marshall, most of Eisenstein's work was repressed while he was still alive, and published after his death when the Russian government's policies softened.

The Center's research assistant, Mrs. Helen P. Renick, is translating the biography of the famous Russian Theatre director, Nikolai Evreinov, while graduate assistant Harvey Levine is translating Russian Studies of Eisenstein.

The Center has also worked with other SIU departments to bring Russian and Eastern European works to the campus. With Marjorie Lawrence's Opera Workshop and the Department of Music, the Center helped present extracts from Tchaikovsky's operas, "The Queen of Spades" and "Eugene Onegin." "Eugene Onegin" was sung in both Russian and English. With the SIU Museum, the Center this year is

by James Hodl



Sitting over a shelf of books in the Center is this bronze head of Eisenstein by Freddie Brilliant.

Herbert Marshall is the director of the Center for Soviet and East European Studies in the Performing Arts and is currently working on the translation of the Collected Works of Eisenstein.

sponsoring an exhibition of paintings, gouaches and prints of Soviet artists, and a one-man show of Solomon Gershow, a famous Russian-Jewish artist, from Marshall's collection.

The Center has added to the Morris Library Rare Book Room the archives of Lionel Britton. Among the items added were letters and manuscripts by Bernard Shaw and Bertrand Russell.

At the Center is Marshall's own unique archives. In one room, the walls are lined with all types of books, journals and manuscripts. Subjects covered by these publications are the performing arts, the theater, art history, the cinema, poetry and theater architecture. Also on view are a monumental head of Eisenstein, masks of Voznesensky and Lionel Britton and a head of Marshall himself prepared by his wife, Fredda Brilliant, a renowned sculptress.

While browsing through Marshall's archives, you may come across the Russian, Polish, French, German, Italian, and English translations of the works of Mayakovsky, for his book "Mayakovski" (Hill and Wang, 1965) is the standard work on this poet, already in its 4th edition. On one shelf, you will find the original Russian versions of Russian plays by playwrights like Tolstoy, Ostrovsky, Tretiakov and Afanogenov. On another shelf, you will find all sorts of reference books, including Russian and Czech literary, theatre and cinema encyclopedias, a Russian Bible and numerous dictionaries of Slavic and European languages.

One of the treasures in the Center archives is a book of poems dedicated to Trotsky. The book is rare because it would be destroyed or trusted only to high Soviet officials if it was found in Russia today. There are also many rare Russian journals from the 1920s and 1930s. The Center can even boast of a host of books relating to the Proletcult Era, that are so rare they are not to be found in the Library of Congress or the British Museum Library.

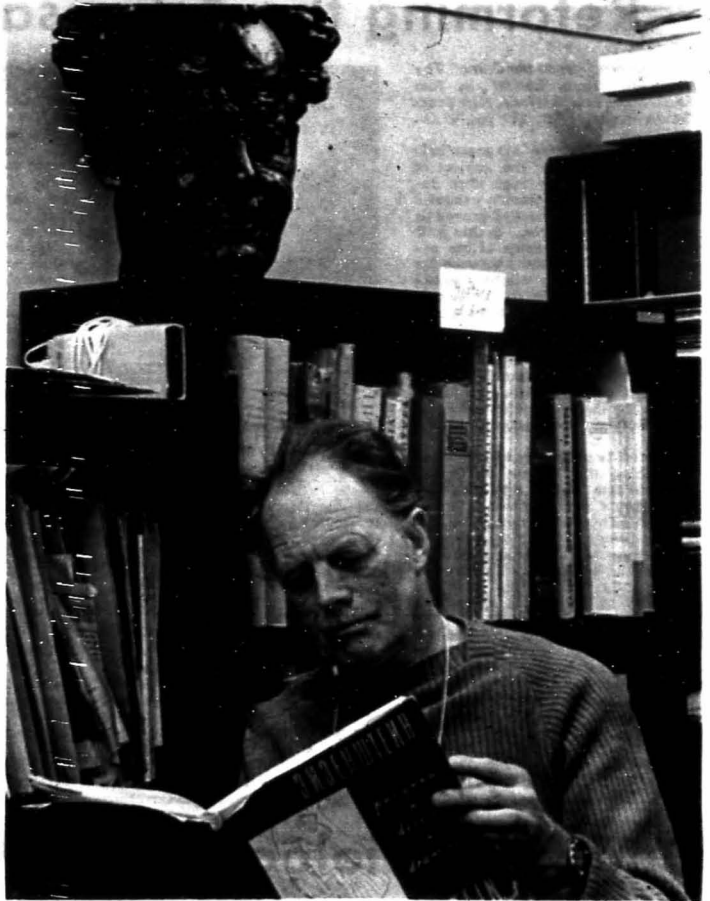
The basic force behind the success of the Center for Soviet and East European Studies in the Performing Arts is Professor Herbert Marshall. Since the start, Marshall has worked hard in the Center, translating many Russian works into English for publication and generally bringing the culture of Czarist and Soviet Russia, Poland,

East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia to interested scholars of the west.

Of course, hard work is nothing new to Marshall who has been busy all of his life. He has worked with the theater and the cinema in many countries, directing such world stars as Paul Robeson, Michael Redgrave, Alec Guinness, Peter Ustinov etc. He helped found the first English language newspaper in Moscow, the Moscow News, and he was one of the founders of the Unity Theater of England in the 1930s. In the 1950s, he was consultant on the cinema and theater

in the early days of the government of free India and designed its national theatres. He has translated many books and has written many himself.

It is no wonder that the Center is a success with such a dynamic director as Herbert Marshall. Harrison E. Salisbury of the New York Times, himself a Russian specialist, wrote in a recent letter to the Center, "...I am terribly impressed at what you are doing at Southern Illinois. I must say this university is constantly imposing itself on my consciousness with new and exciting projects. Yours certainly falls in that category..."



Illustrations on pages 1 and 2 are compliments of the Center for Soviet and East European Studies. The Eisenstein illustration on page 1 was taken from the original. The original is part of a collection of Eisenstein drawings put together by Herbert Marshall and first exhibited in the Victoria Museum in England. The printing of the Eisenstein marks the first time the drawing has been published outside the Soviet Union.

# Reforming the Arkansas prison 'system'

*Accomplices to the Crime: The Arkansas Prison Scandal*, by Tom Murton and Joseph Hyans, New York: Grove Press, 1970, 237 pp., \$7.50.

In early 1968, the Arkansas prison "system" was the subject of intensive press coverage when Superintendent Tom Murton exhumed three bodies in unmarked graves on Tucker Prison Farm. In this book he presents his version of his experiences in the months between his hiring by Governor Winthrop Rockefeller to reform a clearly savage prison and his firing in an atmosphere of charges and countercharges.

It takes remarkable physical courage and reformist zeal for a knowledgeable man to assume the position of a superintendent of a jungle created by the assumption that a prison should not cost the taxpayers one cent.

Murton is primarily interested in describing the horror of Tucker Prison Farm and in justifying his own actions as an enthusiastic reformer. The horror lies in the living conditions to which these forgotten rejects of society are subjected and the toleration of a form of prison rule which gives guns and authority to one group of inmates over other helpless inmates. The simple documentation of the naked facts is a valuable service and should awaken the conscience of the public. An agonizing question is: Will Murton's response to these facts through his own actions advance an effective mobilization of conscience to end these conditions? Murton outlines his reform strategy thusly:

"I believed that the Arkansas prison system could rise from the worst



Tom Murton when he taught at SIU in 1966.

in the nation to become one of the best, in fairly short time, because it would not be necessary to go through the evolutionary steps other states had experienced. Arkansas prisons had no investment in concrete and steel that could hold us back. . . . I had talked with people in Arkansas briefly, and I was aware of their toleration of the abuses in the system. It was plain that we had to demonstrate publicly how bad the system was, so that after reform it would never revert to the horror of the past. I warned the Governor of one thing. "I cannot operate without a free and open press," I said. . . . I also knew that in the end I would be fired. . . . I would not have much time. The Governor

had only a two-year term, which meant I had to complete the basic reform before his first term ended."

He believed he had to accomplish the complete cycle of reform in rapid-fire fashion. The long process of change would be shortened by confronting the public with the harsh realities, by using the press as an agent of "shock therapy".

He believed he would have to do it alone, rather than as an element in a more inclusive reform movement. Once gross deficiencies of Tucker had been alleviated, he expected some unspecified new order would make the activities within Tucker consistent with the objective of restoring inmates to the free world as competent and law-abiding citizens. Because he expected the shock tactics would result in his dismissal, he should have anticipated that he would not be present for this final phase of the reform process.

Within the little financial resources available to him, Murton gained a measure of control over the armed inmate elite which dominates Tucker physically and through a variety of corrupt practices. The filthy sleeping and eating arrangements were improved. Psychological controls were substituted somewhat for brutal methods of discipline.

After this praiseworthy beginning, events became tangled in a conglomeration of charges and countercharges. The reform movement initiated by Governor Rockefeller collapsed under circumstances which continue to defy objective evaluation. There is little profit in attempting to balance the contentions

of those who perceive Murton as a hero coping alone against a conspiracy of evil and of those who see him as a "bull in the china shop".

A major contribution of this book is its usefulness as a case study revealing the inadequacies of a hasty

Reviewed by

Elmer H. Johnson

reform strategy based on efforts of a single man using shock tactics without coordination with decision-makers at other points in the social system to be changed. Penal reform in Arkansas awaits revision of institutional arrangements which operate at a higher level than Tucker Prison Farm alone. As a more inclusive society, the people of Arkansas are not convinced that imprisoned offenders are very important in the priority of concerns. Probably they regard astronaut for the Razorback football team a more worthy expenditure than the hiring of correctional officers to replace armed convicts. This public attitude is only one of the many changes in the environment of prison work which must come before Arkansas corrections enters the twentieth century.

When the reformist's zeal cuts him off from the allies he needs within the very social structure that creates (largely unintentionally) this prison horror, the possibility of doing anything constructive in the long run all but vanishes. Therein lies the ultimate tragedy of this documentation of man's inhumanity to man.

# Death by biological and chemical weapons

*The Ultimate Folly: War by Pestilence, Asphyxiation and Defoliation*, By Richard D. McCarthy, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969, 176 pp., \$5.95.

This book is so timely it brought action before it was published! It may be only the long arm of coincidence, but it seems reasonable to assume that an advance copy was sent to the White House and on November 24 President Nixon reaffirmed this country's policy against the use of biological and chemical weapons and asked the Senate to ratify the Geneva Protocol of 1925. Congressman McCarthy urges both actions in the concluding chapter of his book.

Ironically, it was the United States which initiated the proposal for international control over chemical warfare. At the Washington Arms Conference in 1922, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes proposed a treaty which would ban "the use of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials or devices." The Senate consented to the treaty without a dissenting vote, but France objected to the wording of another section and the treaty was never put into effect. At Geneva in 1925 the United States urged the Geneva Protocol. It was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but never came to a vote in the Senate.

The author explains why: "An unexpected obstacle was erected by the American chemical industry, Army chemical officers and some veterans' groups. Their intensive lobbying activities prevented approval of the Protocol by the United States, and the ban on gas and germ warfare remains unratified by the United States to this day." Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, however, reaffirmed the nation's policy against this kind of warfare. Franklin D. Roosevelt in World War II modified it to "no first use". Congressman McCarthy points out that it was during the Eisenhower Administration that the policy began to erode. In 1956 the Army's field manual "was quietly changed to point out that the United States is not a party to any treaty, now in force, which

The obvious question is who is responsible—both for the reversal of our tradition policy and for the secrecy? Congressman McCarthy's answer is significant. It has come about, he insists, "As the result of a default by our top military and civilian policy makers and by Congress. It has occurred because of the slow but constant pressures of the technicians, the totally unnecessary curtain of secrecy that covers even the most pedestrian aspects of CBW, the failure to subject CBW to a rigorous policy analysis following World War II, the acquiescence of top-level policy makers to a series of small policy changes that amount in total to a new policy, the small size of the CBW program in proportion to our other defense programs and the frustrations of our professional military officers in attempting to win the war in Vietnam."

It should be pointed out in relation to the last reason cited that President Nixon's statement does not apply to the use of tear gas or plant killers in Vietnam. Whatever explanation the military may have for the use of both, it must also be pointed out that the Geneva Protocol prohibits the first use in war of all "asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases."

One of the alarming revelations in this book is the disclosure that the United States carried brinkmanship to the thin edge in the Cuban 1962 missile crisis. At that time, he writes, we came very close to using biological warfare against Cuba on two occasions. One involved a plan to destroy the Cuban sugar crop. The other "was an incredible plan to infect the Cuban people with what is termed an incapacitating biological agent." In the latter instance the agent was actually aboard airplanes ready to take off when at the last minute the order was countermanded. The author's information was obtained from a former

federal official and another still in government service, but he adds that up to now there has been no official confirmation.

The incident emphasizes the significance of the title of this book. Perhaps "insanity" should be substituted for "folly". Fortunately, there have been rifts in the veil of secrecy even before Congressman McCarthy's indictment was published. The greatest contribution the book can make now is to arouse the American people to insist on a return to sanity. The author sums it up this way:

"A free and open society can't live in a kind of supersecrecy that has pervaded our CBW in recent years. If we can't openly discuss the public policy questions concerning a particular program, we should scrap it."

This book may well prove to be the most important volume published in 1969. It is carefully documented by official documents and records. It goes to the heart of the issue, which is whether the basic concept of civilian control over the military establishment, including the big industrial complex, will be maintained.

The author, who is serving his first term in Congress, representing the 39th New York District, is a former newspaperman. He served in the Navy in World War II and in the Army in Korea.

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Cosima Wagner

## Aspects of life in Russia

*Russia: Hopes and Fears*, by Alexander Werth. (Simon and Schuster, New York, 1969.) 352 pp. \$6.95.

*Russia: Hopes and Fears* is described by its author Alexander Werth as "a sort of companion volume" to his *Russia At War*, which is considered one of the most authoritative works on the Second World War and a world best seller.

The late Alexander Werth, author of this most fascinating and highly controversial book, was born in Russia, in the city of St. Petersburg, then emigrated to England where he became a distinguished newspaper correspondent. He returned to Russia frequently until his death.

The author describes in a most interesting way a detailed picture of life in the Soviet Union from his own personal experience. He sees the Russian as a human being and gives a careful account of what has been done since the end of the war, up to the report on what led the Kremlin bureaucracy to order the invasion of Czechoslovakia in August of 1968.

Depicted vividly are the various changes which took place during the fifty years of the existence of the Soviet Union. One important change took place after Stalin's death. Ly-senko, considered one of the top scientists at the time, and Stalin's "protégé", also "died." The author refers to him as "a charlatan, who for years made every Russian scientist's life a misery, now he is finished." He was not shot, as he would have been if the Stalin methods were still applied. It was during this period, from 1948 to Stalin's death, many of the great scientists were lost.

The author clearly states in his book that literature was the first of the victims of Zhdanov's cultural and ideological purge in the late 1940s, followed by movie-theater, painting, history, sculpture, philosophy, science and last by music. Zhdanov demanded that the abstract forms of art conform to the strictest socialist-realist canons. Further, he discusses the periods under former and present leaders in the Kremlin. He found the Kremlin leaders dangerously committed to a repression of ideas which seemed to him certain to cause major trouble inside the Soviet Union

and the other countries in the Soviet sphere of influence. When Khrushchev was forced to retire from his high office, there was rejoicing among the younger writers and hope that things would improve for the writers under Kosygin and Brezhnev. The recent Siniavsky and Daniel trial gives little hope for the foreseeable future.

The author observes that the many segments in the Soviet Union still have strong nationalistic feelings. It seems to him there are two opposite currents; one is that with inter-marriages among various nationalities local nationalism will disappear; the other is the possible revival of essentially anti-Moscow

Reviewed by

Joseph R. Kupcek

nationalisms, with many nationalities trying to reassert their national identity. From the personal observation of the reviewer, the latter current is most obvious, at the present time.

The author seems to be well informed in his brief report on the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. In his opinion the reason the Russians invaded this country was not the existence of a "bourgeoisie" inside Czechoslovakia, or the "German menace" and the alleged collusion with "the militarists and renegades of West Germany," or the thought of establishing diplomatic relations with West Germany, but the real reason for the invasion of Czechoslovakia was the attempt at liberalization of the regime by Czechs and Slovaks and (to the Russians) the unholy alliance of socialism and intellectual freedom. This would produce a free press, free speech and uncensored radio and TV, a "plague" which might have spread throughout Eastern Europe and as far as Moscow.

This volume deals with a wide variety of aspects of Soviet life, some treated more harshly than others. It should appeal to anyone interested in the Soviet Union and its people.

## Daughter of Franz Liszt was a charming woman

*Cosima Wagner, Extraordinary Daughter of Franz Liszt*. Alice Hunt Sokoloff (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1969)

Those who are fond of Liszt and Wagner should read this book; it will increase their affection. Those who do not like Liszt and Wagner may read the book without apprehension—it will not change their minds. For those who have never heard of Cosima, the illegitimate daughter of Liszt and the sometime wife of Hans von Bulow and Richard Wagner, this will be a pleasant introduction.

*Cosima Wagner* . . . is a charming, well-documented book about a woman, written by a woman—a very sympathetic woman at that. The jacket-notes succinctly foretell the nature of this prejudice: "Cosima was a child of the passionate and stormy union between Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult, Cosima's father, still spoken of as the greatest pianist who ever lived, was a legend in his time, and her mother was a beautiful, talented aristocrat who wrote innumerable books. Their daughter, who inherited their gifts, married Hans von Bulow, the brilliant pupil of Liszt, whom he loved as a son. But it was as Cosima Wagner that she fulfilled her promise of greatness and realized the mission that she had felt was hers from her earliest days . . . Wagner was a strange and difficult man, but he was a genius, one of those rare figures who tower over an age. His personal life was as turbulent as his artistic one, and it was Cosima alone who was able to give this great artist the total devotion he required, cutting through the dross and ugliness in Wagner's nature straight to the radiant core, making possible the completion of the *Ring*, the creation of *Parsifal*, and the realization of the dream he became Bayreuth. Too often, however, Cosima's life has been looked upon as an adjunct to that of Wagner because of her dedication to him. But Cosima is far too complex, too vivid, too fascinating a subject to be put under the shadow of anyone—even a Wagner."

In a literal sense, the book is a romance; Mrs. Sokoloff makes it read like fiction. Indeed, herein lies its weakness, for one is left with the general aura of a relatively good novel whose characters, though actually real, do not quite emerge as definitive people. It is strange they do not; the author takes great pains to furnish detailed backgrounds for her heroine, Cosima, and her father, the great Franz Liszt. Pertinent anecdotes have been gleaned from the voluminous sources of letters, diaries, and the like; these dot the book with great frequency. The trouble is they seem to have been chosen to fit the pre-determined images of what the author wanted her characters to be. For example, Mrs. Sokoloff goes out of her way to translate the rather sordid affair Cosima had with Wagner while still married to Bulow into a transport of bliss that fate had decreed, when, as a matter of fact, it was an indiscreet, irresponsible act of two head-strong people. We are told that "Wagner maintained a perfectly normal relationship with Hans during all this time, but at the end of September we find him writing:

'Cosima's ailing condition distresses me also. Everything that concerns her is extraordinary and unusual: her due is freedom in the noblest sense. She is child-like and profound—the laws of her being will always lead her only to the highest.'" Throughout the book, Wagner's wishes, often truculent and petulant, are equated with nobleness of purpose. In simpler language, to both Cosima and Wagner, the ends justified the means.

The book is ostensibly about

Reviewed by

Wesley K. Morgan

Cosima. It is curious then, that almost 100 pages out of a total 284 pass before she becomes the central figure. The background offered here is interesting enough, but Cosima herself plays too little a part in it. Even more difficult to understand is the fact that though Cosima lived 47 years after Wagner's death and took active part in the direction of Bayreuth for considerable time, these significant 47 years are dispatched in one final chapter of 22 brief pages. It is after Wagner's death that Cosima becomes a definitive personality, and it is here that the story should have gathered its greatest momentum. The author even admits that "Here was the new Cosima, a woman of overpowering determination, a quality that had not been lacking in her before, but which was now manifested in a different way." It is this "new" and "different" Cosima that we are denied knowing. The impression persists that Mrs. Sokoloff wanted some excuse to write a book about Liszt (she was a student of a student of Liszt's) and Wagner, and Cosima provided the excuse. Cosima, as the author confessed in the book jacket, is "too complex, too vivid, too fascinating a subject to be put under the shadow of anyone—even a Wagner." But this is precisely what she did, except she included the shadow of Liszt as well.

One other weakness of the book is the occasional appearance of a character that seems, at the moment, important to the story, but for whom there is no background, leaving one wondering why the name suddenly appeared, and disappeared.

The author does not hesitate, however, to point up the many faults and pettiness of Wagner—his impositions on friends, his irresponsible financial dealings, his fascination with opulence, his selfishness, his colossal ego, etc., etc. But these are minor compared to the larger dubious characteristics of Wagner's personality. She ignores, for example, his notorious anti-semitic activities, his tyrannical attempts to control the musical currents of Europe, and his absolute intolerance of a large number of his fellow composers.

Nonetheless, Mrs. Sokoloff works the extraordinary daughter of Franz Liszt into a winsome story, and there is much to learn from it about the musical life of 19th-century Europe. One suspects that Wagner himself would have loved the book—it could be turned into a lovely opera.

These are a few of the many colorful and artistic postage stamps issued by the Hungarian government.



## Isten aldd meg a magyart!

by Margaret Ann Niceley



Among the items on display were a number of colorful pieces of Baroque pottery.

Isten aldd meg a magyart.

God bless the Hungarians.

That's the feeling one has when he leaves the Hungarian Exhibition in Morris Library. The bits and pieces of culture and tradition now on display have been salvaged by a proud and independent people who have little freedom left except the preservation of what belonged to them for centuries on end. And while Hungary is a tiny nation that is among the least prominent of Europe, a landlocked police state whose political misfortunes have largely cut it off from the rest of the world in other ways, Hungarians still have much to be proud of. That is largely what the current exposition has to say.

It is a display of folk costumes, literature, music, cookery, stamps, art works and other articles representative of the Hungarian culture, most of them from the collection of Terese Zircz Von Zitter, Hungarian wife of an associate professor of physics at SIU, Robert N. Zitter.

The display itself is not a large one, but it is impressive. Of major interest are the authentic Hungarian folk costumes and needlework, the literature display and the music case.

Hungarian peasant costumes are an eye-catching combination of simple design with complex embroidery and touches of lace (made with 40 different stitches in comparison to the famed Belgian lace, which uses only six). Clothing on exhibit is both full-sized and doll-sized.

An appealing aspect of the garments is their color. One looks at the clothes displayed behind glass and can almost imagine crowds of peasants in a marketplace, all wearing these bright colors and gaily decorated pieces.

The same feeling for color and design is evident in the delicate needlework, primarily embroidery and felt art, in the exhibit. It portrays the Hungarians as a people with simple, but profoundly beautiful taste. The designs themselves vaguely remind an American of Pennsylvania Dutch work, but that would likely be an insult to Hungarians—not that both arts are not beautiful, but the people of Hungary remain proud of what is theirs, and the costumes of their peasant people are examples of tradition.

Literature is also a tradition in Hungary although its greatest library was scattered and largely destroyed after the death of its owner, Matyas Hunyadi (King Matthias), the renaissance ruler

whose reign was among Hungary's most enlightened and benign.

The current exhibition honors the cinquentennial of his rule.

Matyas Hunyadi came to the throne in the late 15th century, and although Hungary had a long history of culture and knowledge, it was at its peak under Matthias. For 500 years the small nation, which is about the size of the state of Indiana, had stayed abreast of most of Europe in the field of literature, and the universities and monasteries had relatively large collections of books. But Matthias founded a library which was primarily to be used and enjoyed. Its 2500 volumes included poetry, drama, philosophy, theology, astronomy, medicine, geography, grammar, rhetoric, architecture, mathematics and military science. King Matthias was widely read and served as an example to his people.

But after his death the library was dismantled and scattered, partially by courtisans who carted away some of the more valuable works, and partially by the Turks, who captured Buda Castle when they invaded Hungary.

Surviving volumes of the Bibliotheca Corviniana, as the library was called, are highly prized. The exhibit here includes a reproduction from pages of some of these volumes as they were found preserved in Budapest.

The music case includes several examples of Hungarian music, but the most interesting are translations of authentic gypsy melodies. The haunting gypsy music in Hungary, where 60,000 to 70,000 gypsies live, is an unpublished art. The SIU exhibit does have translations and transcriptions of some, done by Mrs. Zitter and John F. Hayward, professor of religious studies. The same case includes an intriguing history of gypsies and their relation to the Hungarian culture and tradition.

The entire display is interesting and informative. It speaks eloquently of a people who are often ignored or viewed in terms of the Gaboris (in America, rather than such men as Theodor von Karman, noted for his work in aerodynamics and rocketry, and Lorant Eotvas, who performed important experiments with gravitational concepts and measured gravitational waves and the mass of inertia).

It is an exhibit well worth a few extra minutes in Morris Library or a trip over for itself alone.

It will be on display through January.

# Modern Macbeth

Reprinted from the Village Voice.  
Greenwich, New York City.

"But cruel are the times when we are traitors and do not know ourselves . . ."  
"Macbeth" (IV, ii)

By John Lahr

To enter "Makbeth," the Performance Group's exciting collage from Shakespeare's tragedy, you must walk through a maze of mirrors down into a stark, labyrinthine castle which is the play's environment. On the mirrors are scrawled words from the text, descriptions of the characters is the spectacle of power, hints of what will happen before our eyes. With the writing are graphic images from centuries of earlier productions of the play. We look at this literary introduction by Brooks MacNamara, only to realize that we are gazing at ourselves. The moment is unnerving and dangerous. Why are we reflected in these mirrors? What have we to do with Macbeth's ruthless political ambition? Richard Schechner's adaptation argues that the will to survive and the greed for power of both radicals and conservatives feeds the political betrayals they rail against. His provocative concept does not jazz up Shakespeare to make it palatable, rather, with a bold intelligence, it outlines the contours of contemporary ideas implied in Shakespeare's play. "Makbeth" becomes not a tragedy of a fated nobility, but a grotesque spectacle of compromise in which every man contributes to the political violence.

Schechner has divided his play between the people in power and the Dark Powers who make it possible, those who acquiesce in and abet the power struggles. They embody the "silent majority" in all of us. The Dark Powers seem incidental to the political machinery, yet they are all-important: manipulated, but conscious of the benefits of power. "The servants, the cooks, the doctors, the women in waiting . . . etc. . . . anonymous and personal absent and ubiquitous, the relentless enemies of the ruling classes, and in times of trouble the only guests at the royal banquet."

The environment haunts the audience like the terrain of Bosch's "Garden of Earthly Delights"—a perverse limbo of human energy. The Dark Powers pop up everywhere—observing, aiding, confiding, alighting into advantageous positions. The downstairs environment, brilliantly designed by Jerry Rojo, becomes an infernal peeping gallery. Heads jut through the floor like disembodied spirits. In Makbeth's court, people are always watching people. The rhetoric of tragedy is transformed into the spectacle of animality. Makbeth sits at the banquet table gnawing the flesh of his friends, glutting himself with sensation. The image is vulgar and powerful. Hunger knows no bounds. The voices in the play cry out in Makbeth's nightmare—human sound transformed to choral chant. A litany of supplication begins as articulate speech but spirals into a more insidious indictment: "worthiest majesty," "gentle partner," "honored wife," "liege," "sir," "lord," "good." The words reticulate through the audience, their meaning gradually eroded by their bromidic sound. The terms separate each character from a sense of who he is. They hide a bestial hunger.

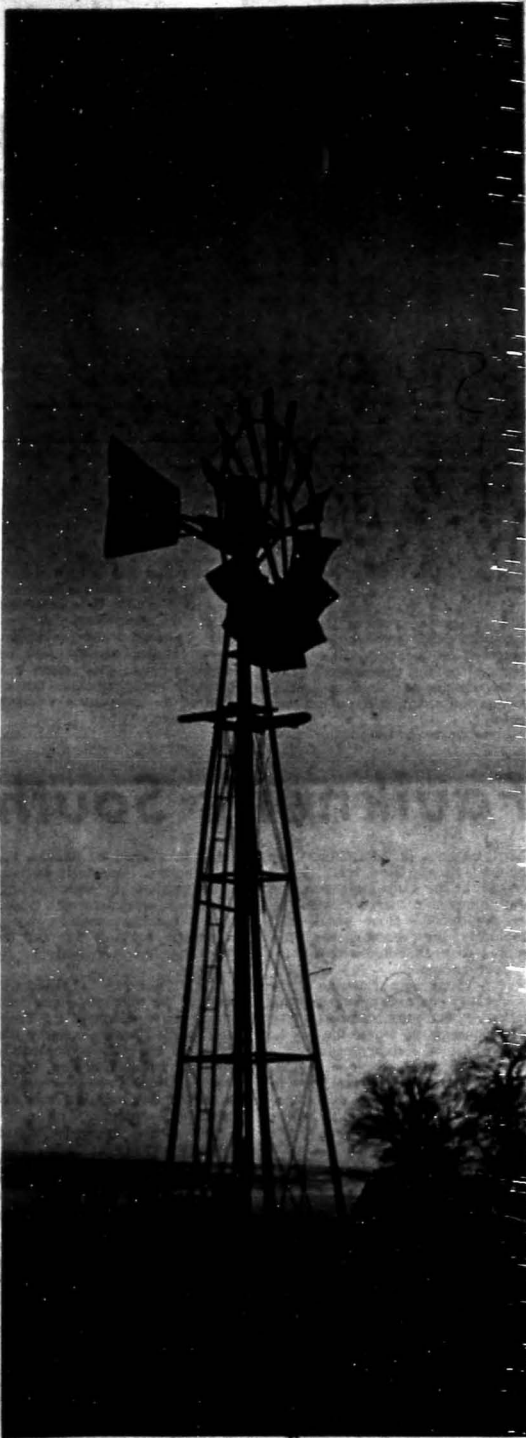
At the end of the play, one of the Dark Powers asks another: "How

will you live?" The reply is important: "As birds do—with all I can get." There is something bird-like and menacing in this production, fitting Bosch's canvas as well as Schechner's direction. In the play's most vivid image, Makbeth seeks out the witches. He discovers them in a cavernous pit. We look down on Makbeth as he is crouched in fear of the furies who hang by their knees and ominously whisper their prophecy to him. The terror of the moment—a vision of paranoia where the world is suddenly tumbled on its head, where voices and fingers flap about Makbeth—is physicalized.

Shakespeare's "Macbeth," with its cabals and violence, plotting and hiding, can be easily splintered and fleshed out by an environmental production. The audience is surrounded by an atmosphere of machination. "Macbeth's" strongest scenes—the banquet scene, the sleep-walking scene—are enacted in the central arena of "Makbeth." At the banquet table, the Dark Powers sit among the audience who, like Banquo, are ghosts at the table. The Performance Group tries assiduously to vary the perspectives of performance. There is a classical symmetry to the event, the orchestration of sound and movement. The simultaneity creates a sense of excitement and political frenzy. Makbeth is not a victim of fate, but a willing participant in a political apparatus which has its own logic and momentum. This has little to do with the cerebral brooding of Shakespeare's hero.

"Makbeth" assumes a knowledge of the Shakespeare story from its audience. The production does not attempt to re-create the already familiar Shakespearean dramatic tensions between its characters, rather, the tension of the play comes from the physical environment and a new sensibility imposed on the experience. The acting requirements in "Makbeth" are not the same as at Stratford. Schechner's actors, with only a year of performing, are not mature. Their diction is not always good; they often lack the concentration and detail to make their movements of reaction seem real. But the truth of the production is not in the depth of characterization, or the poetic language, but in the pattern of Schechner's structure. In the modern political scene, every ruler has become suspect. Tragedy, which is a pure voice reflecting moral superiority, is no longer possible. The Dark Powers smile at their amoral universe and survive; the range of human possibilities (which was the Elizabethan fascination) has shrunk. "Makbeth" is a barometer for this change of climate.

"Makbeth" is not as flashy as "Dionysus in 69," but it is more sustained, thorough, and accomplished theatre. The company is improving; the direction is more confident and inventive. When repertory theatres are dying all over the nation, the Performance Group is tenaciously holding to its radical intention: building an ensemble for a new kind of American theatre. They are wily radicals and intelligent creators. "Makbeth" is especially important at this historical juncture when political brigades have made floorwalkers into Vice Presidents, and whippersnappers into Weathermen.



"Farmer's Friend"  
by Don Bruhn of Rochester, Ind



# Oaxtepec

En el Estado de Morelos, México, entre Cuernavaca y Cuautla existe la región y el pueblo de Oaxtepec, donde encontraron los primeros europeos un centro de recreo y descanso para el invierno establecido por el gran rey azteca Moctezuma Ilhuicamina, abuelo del gobernante del mismo nombre a quien encontró Hernán Cortés en posesión del poder. El primer Moctezuma se enamoró de la región con sus manantiales y flores y clima agradable. Ordenó establecer allí por el año de 1453 una serie de baños y jardines en donde se reunirían plantas y flores medicinales y exóticas. Las aguas sulfurosas servirían junto con las yerbas para curar a los enfermos y mantener la salud de los robustos. Los aztecas reconocían los méritos del aseo personal y el valor de la natación como ejercicio físico.

De los jardines aztecas y sus plantas queda hoy día muy poco aunque todavía existen los copiosos manantiales y hay arboledas importantes que incluyen unos magníficos ejemplares del ahuehuete, el ciprés mexicano *Taxodium mucronatum*, pariente cercano de los cipreses del sur de Estados Unidos. Cuando menos una parte de estos ahuehuetes fueron plantados por los aztecas antes del descubrimiento de América por los españoles.

Los españoles mantenían durante más de tres siglos un centro de convalescencia en Oaxtepec, pero dejaron de caer por completo los baños y albercas. Hasta recientemente quedaban únicamente las forestas y los manantiales casi sin conocerse salvo para algunos

individuos. Ahora el Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social ha creado allí un gran centro vacacional para el empleado mexicano, sus familiares, y el público en general. Hay varias albercas modernas tamaño olímpico, un hotel, restaurantes, y dos grandes grupos de cabañas dobles, cada una adecuada para abrigar a dos familias. Además hay varios albergues comunes para grupos grandes de muchachos o muchachas, tales como los Boy Scouts y Girl Scouts y las asociaciones de jóvenes.

Junto al nuevo establecimiento está el antiguo convento de la orden dominicana en el pueblo de Oaxtepec. Este edificio probablemente el más antiguo de todas las iglesias de su tipo en la Nueva España. Se sabe que la construcción fue terminada antes de 1560 y probablemente para 1548. Persisten los restos de aquella característica especial de la arquitectura eclesial mexicana, la capilla abierta, y probablemente los de una poza del atrio, aunque muy destruidos. La capilla tiene además una enorme ventana redonda en la fachada y techado de nervaduras de estilo gótico.

Además del convento hay lo que queda del hospicio u hospital construido por los hermanos hipólitos allá por el año de 1560. Servía como lugar de descanso y para la curación de los enfermos, especialmente los artríticos, hasta mediados del siglo XVIII.

El Venerable Gregorio López, autor de uno de los importantes libros de medicina de la época colonial, fue hospedado allí a fines



abierto todos los días del año

La construcción del nuevo Centro Vocacional del Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social en Oaxtepec, antiguo local de asueto de los reyes aztecas, termina un período de muchos años durante el cual los planes de las albercas y los jardines de flores exóticas quedaron desconocidos para el hombre común. Ahora nuevamente llegan a ser parte de su vida.

del siglo XVI. Esta obra sirvió durante dos siglos como guía de las actividades curativas de los hipólitos y es de importancia hoy día por los conocimientos que da de las yerbas medicinales de México.

El hospital fue abandonado por falta de rentas y viene decayendo el recinto desde entonces para convertirse en nuestros días en una vecindad de las típicamente feas y antihigiénicas que tanto inquietan a los que se preocupan por el malestar social.

Como parte de las obras de res-

tauración que tiene contempladas el Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social en Oaxtepec se va a reconstruir el antiguo hospital y seguir con la rehabilitación del antiguo convento. En la actualidad se utiliza una parte de ella como escuela pública. Dada la antigüedad de las construcciones y su importancia histórica se cree que el pueblo de Oaxtepec, antiguamente Huaxtepec (del nahuatl *huaxin* - guaje y *tepetl* cerro o monte), recuperará su fama como centro de descanso y de bellos jardines.

A.G.B.

## 'Reivers' captures Faulkner's South

By Luaine Swank  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

As William Faulkner wrote, so runs the movie. The movie version of "The Reivers" is both powerful and rambling, comic and painful.

On one hand, "The Reivers" captures the feeling and depth of human understanding inclusive in Faulkner's representation of the South. On the other hand, the picture bogs down in the intricately woven pattern of relations in the make-believe Yoknapatawpha County and in the landscape scenes meant to take the place of prose description.

The movie centers around the recollections of Lucius McCaslin as he narrates a four day "sin spree" that Boon Hogganbeck, Ned McCaslin and he enjoyed during his childhood. The three "borrow" his grandfather's brand new, bright

yellow Winton Flyer for a quick trip to Memphis while the rest of the family attends a funeral.

Throughout the adventure, the trio encounters a number of beautifully sketched individuals, each of whom provides some small insight into life, particularly life in the turn-of-the-century South.

One ingenious character makes his living by turning the road in front of his house into a mudhole and then charging to tow people out. Another well-done character, uncluttered and touching, is the old Negro, Uncle Possum, with whom Lucius stays while Boon and Ned spend a night in jail.

The majority of the cast does a superb job of projecting their characters beyond the scope of the movie and this manages to bring them to life. Unfortunately, the one exception is Steve McQueen as Boon.

McQueen is McQueen. He schemes, cheats, lies, talks and is dirty and at the same time manages to be funny and pathetic. But he does not become Boon wholly and completely, and the character is too complex to be handled with a half-way performance.

For a young actor, Mitch Vogel has a real grasp of his part as Lucius McCaslin. The part is not a simple one for during the movie the boy is in the process of learning about a number of things—women, lying, hatred and, most important, how to be a man and make decisions.

Ned McCaslin, who, although a Negro, can rightly claim kin with the McCaslins, is played with a good deal of tongue-in-cheek by Rupert Crosse. One of the best scenes is his hilarious ride through town in the stolen Winton Flyer; before he stops, he has gone through a line full of clothes, up on the sidewalk and overturned a wagon filled with watermelons.

Corrie, the "lady" to whose "boarding house" Boon takes Luc-

ius, is played by Sharon Farrell. Her part is especially well-done in its relationship with Lucius, less so as she interacts with Boon. The quick and deep understanding that develops between her and the boy overshadows her feelings for the man.

"The Reivers" is filled with excellent photography—unfortunately, there is too much of it. There are too many "pretty country scenes" between the action incidents of the movie. Because of this, the picture seems composed of several major episodes tied together with reels of open-air footage.

One scene, however, is particularly well photographed. The second horse race, done in slow motion, combines unique photography and camera angles with narration by Lucius of how he felt riding the horse.

On the whole, "The Reivers" is a good movie, but for anyone looking for really great entertainment, the suggestion is—stay home and read the book.

## This week's TV highlights

### SATURDAY

Zero Mostel, Phil Silvers, Jack Gifford and Buster Keaton star in the movie version of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum." The story centers around a slave in ancient Rome who seeks his freedom. 8 p.m., channel 6.

### SUNDAY

The Los Angeles Kings meet the Detroit Red Wings for an exciting game of NHL ice hockey. 12 noon, channel 12.

### MONDAY

Nicole Bonnet wants to get her

father's forgery out of an art museum in "How to Steal a Million," starring Audrey Hepburn and Peter O'Toole. 7:30 p.m., channel 3.

### THURSDAY

Pat Paulsen gets his own TV show, the "Half-a-Comedy Hour." Hubert Humphrey turns up as guest on the premier. 6:30 p.m., channel 3.

### FRIDAY

NBC On Stage presents "Married Alive," a made-for-TV play about an amnesiac colonel who claims to be a widow's missing explorer-husband. The play stars Robert Culp and Diana Rigg. 9 p.m., channel 6.



Boon (Steve McQueen) and his companions begin their journey to Memphis in a vintage Winton Flyer in "The Reivers."

# Brush Towers approves bill for trial coed study period

The Brush Towers Area President's Council held its first winter quarter meeting Thursday night and voted unanimously to approve a trial coed study program for Schneider Tower, the men's high rise dormitory for that area.

Jim Luensman, resident fellow at Schneider, presented the proposal which calls for a two-week trial period for coed study hours in the common areas (club lounges, end lounges, etc.) of Schneider. Each floor must have 70 per cent of its residents sign a petition approving the plan

before that particular floor is allowed to have women on the floor.

The trial period will start Thursday, Jan. 22. The hours for the study periods are Sunday through Thursday from 7 to 11 p.m., and Friday and Saturday from 7 to 12 p.m. Supervision by resident fellows is not required but women must be escorted to and from the floor by their hosts.

All other floor and building regulations will remain in effect. The trial period can be stopped by the resident counselors at any time if it is felt

privileges are being abused.

Mrs. Helen Rose, area dean of Brush Towers, approved the plan as presented. According to Chuck White, resident of Brush Towers and a committee chairman in the area, Dean Rose felt the proposal would relieve some of the pressure on main lounges and add a higher degree of privacy.

Petitions are presently circulating among area residents. Luensman, proposer of the plan, was unavailable for comment on the trial period.

## National unfired clay exhibit draws more than 20 artists

An unusual art exhibit featuring such offbeat pieces as a 400 square foot mass of powdered clay and a clay pool stocked with bass will open Sunday afternoon at an outdoor site near Carbondale.

The show is titled "The

First Annual National Open Invitational Unfired Clay Exhibit." It is being staged by Lowell Darling, an SIU graduate student in art. Assisting Darling is Evert Johnson, curator of University Galleries at SIU.

The exhibit site is the farm of SIU ceramist Nicholas Vergette, located south of the Boskydell Road off Route 51 south of Carbondale. Signs will be posted in the area to direct visitors.

## Gell-Mann to address conference

Murray Gell-Mann, winner of the 1969 Nobel Prize for physics, will be the featured speaker at the Conference on Problems of Population and Environment at SIU Oct. 14-16.

Gell-Mann is professor of theoretical physics at the California Institute of Technology.

According to Bruce Petersen, zoology professor and conference director, other speakers expected at the conference will be R. Buckminster Fuller, SIU professor in design, Ronald Engel, a Chicago theologian; and Garrett Hardin, a biologist at Santa Barbara State College.

## Group to sponsor silent prayer vigil

An all-day silent prayer vigil will be held Jan. 24, to "make our concern known publicly, to deepen our commitment and to listen for what we ought to do about the vision of suffering and death in Vietnam." The prayer vigil will be sponsored by the Religious Society of Friends.

The gathering will be held from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the northeast corner of the intersection of Illinois Avenue and Main Streets.

## Biafran chief back

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—Former President Nnamdi Azikiwe, a fellow tribesman of the Ibos of Biafra, returned from abroad Friday on a mission to assure war-ravaged Biafrans "that all is now well and safe."

Azikiwe, who was this nation's first president, is popularly known in Nigeria as Zik-pronounced Zeke.

He had been in London writing a book on Nigeria, but returned, he said, to tour the East Central State—the core of Biafra—and infuse faith in the people.

## Scarsdale gold rush

SCARSDALE, N.Y. (AP)—Michael James Brody Jr., a freshly minted 21-year-old millionaire, is out to make people happy by giving away his fortune. He found no shortage of takers Friday.

New spread quickly that the mother lode was in Scarsdale and all it took was a visit, a telegram or a telephone call to tap it. Local and long distance, for everything from new cars to old mortgages, the requests poured in.

## SIU housing rules topic of discussion

Artists from about 20 states and Canada will be represented, Darling said. Since all works are of unfired clay, they will gradually disintegrate and become part of the landscape, so the show will never close, Darling said. Photographs will be taken periodically to show the stages of deterioration of the works.

The public is invited to view the exhibit without charge.

The Office of Off-Campus Students has announced an open meeting on SIU housing regulations for 8 p.m. Thursday in the East Bank River Rooms of University Center.

The purpose of the meeting, which will be attended by Wilbur Moulton, dean of students, is to discuss University policies, practices and procedures related to housing regulations.

## NOW AT THE VARSITY

FEATURE TIMES 2:20 - 4:30 - 6:40 - 8:50

William Faulkner's Pulitzer Prize-Winning Novel "The Reivers" is now a film!



Steve McQueen plays Boon in "The Reivers"

Starring Sharon Farrell, Will Geet, Michael Constantine, Rupert Crosse, Mitch Vogel

An Irving Berlin-Rhodes-Kramer Production in Association with Selznick Productions  
Executive Producer: Robert L. Taylor. Music by Jerry Williams.  
Screenplay by Irving Berlin and Norman Panikoff.  
Based on the Novel "The Reivers" by William Faulkner. Produced by Irving Berlin.  
Directed by Mark Robson. Photographed by John Alton. A Cinema Center Film Production.  
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# Some keep privileges in tax reform law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Now that the vastly complicated tax reform bill of 1969 has become several hundred pages of new law, it is clear most businesses that wangled special provisions have done quite well at keeping them.

Lobbying to protect some interests from the full rigors of proposed reforms was intensive throughout the almost year-long congressional consideration of the bill, which was extensively rewritten by a Senate-House conference committee just before adjournment.

Exemptions and special provisions went into it at almost every phase of the long legislative process. Their fate was not certain until President Nixon signed the measure Dec. 30 and the Treasury went to work spelling out its effects in regulations.

An oil refinery, steamship and shipbuilding companies, aircraft manufacturers and pipeline firms will benefit from exceptions that survived the long grind. Railroad rolling stock got special consideration.

Foundations threatened with

new requirements to get rid of controlling interest in companies have had the conditions substantially eased from the original proposals.

Investors in municipal bonds still will collect their interest tax-free.

Telephone and pipeline industries received long-sought approval of favorable accounting practices allowing them to keep rates up and accumulate working capital.

Owners of a big Southern grocery chain have had validated a special stock arrangement with tax benefits.

A key feature of the new law is repeal of the investment credit, by which most businesses were able to recover 7 per cent of their investment in equipment. The effective date was set retroactively at April 18, 1969, but binding contracts on or before that date were recognized as eligible. Pressure immediately built up for stretching the concept of a binding contract and several tailor-made exceptions were written into the bill.

One would have made eligible equipment contracted for last April 20 by Mobil Oil Corp. for a \$200-million refinery in Joliet, Ill. This was knocked out of the final version of the bill.

## Mrs. Hart testifies on Pentagon Mass

WASHINGTON (AP) — The wife of Michigan Sen. Philip A. Hart testified today the government had not demanded a jail sentence for her part in an antiwar religious ceremony in the Pentagon.

Mrs. Hart was being questioned by U.S. Attorney Bryan P. Gettings, who quickly responded: "I hope your husband also knows that because he is on the Senate Judiciary Committee."

Mrs. Hart is one of eight principal defendants charged with obstructing and interfering with normal Pentagon activities by creating "loud and unusual noise" during celebration of a mass for peace in the Pentagon concourse last November.

She testified that her motives in joining the ceremony were the same as those of the Rt. Rev. Clarence Edward Crosther, formerly Episcopal bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, South Africa. The cleric testified earlier that in attempting to celebrate Holy Communion in the Pentagon he was making "a form of protest against the war in Vietnam."

Mrs. Hart testified that she had not gone to the Pentagon that day to be arrested, that she did not expect to be arrested and did not want to be so treated.

Others, however, stayed in. Lykes Steamship Co. of New Orleans will be able to claim the credit on barges for a new style barge-carrying ship. The mother vessel had been contracted for in time, but not the barges.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and McDonnell-Douglas Corp. were allowed to obtain the credit on equipment to complete contracts for big passenger aircraft.

Seatrail Shipbuilding of New York got an exception from a rule barring contracts between affiliates from the benefits of the credit.

Unroyal, Inc., planning a \$73 million plant in Ardmore, Okla., may or may not have needed special provisions to be eligible tax specialists said. It got them, anyway.

The 29 pipeline companies were sustained in their claim that they should be considered to have binding contracts because, when the deadline passed, they were awaiting approval of the Federal Power Commission. This could mean a saving for them of up to \$39 million.

One version of the bill would have allowed all railroads to obtain the credit on rolling stock ordered through 1970. This provision was deleted, but a compensating one written in quick five-year depreciation for the rolling stock.

MIT demands rejected

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Officials at Massachusetts Institute of Technology rejected Friday the demands of more than 100 demonstrators occupying the offices of the university president.

# Petitions circulate in behalf of Baird

By Darrell Aharin  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Petitions are being circulated by the Zero Population Growth and interested students asking President Nixon to speak out against the three-month prison term facing Bill Baird, Thursday's Convocation speaker and advocate of easing birth control restrictions.

Baird was sentenced to three months at hard labor because he gave a birth control device to a Boston University coed, in violation of the "Crimes Against Chastity Laws." The case was appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court and was upheld. At Convo, Baird said the U.S. Supreme Court also upheld the decision Wednesday.

Nancy Cook, a senior from St. Louis, circulated one of the several petitions Friday and said support for Baird developed during the coffee hour which followed Convocation.

Miss Cook said the students volunteered to circulate a petition and Baird gave them a blank petition similar to one circulating other colleges.

Further support was aroused Thursday night during an open discussion at the Newman Center, Miss Cook said. Baird, several persons active in Zero Population Growth and a large audience discussed legalizing abortion. She added that the discussion became quite heated at times.

She said the petitions had several hundred names and that the petitions would not be sent to Nixon until "thousands of names" were obtained.

The petitions are being circulated on a personal basis now, but the group may set up a table at the University Center Monday to obtain signatures.

The petition reads as follows:

"President Richard M. Nixon, The White House, Washington, D.C.

"We, the undersigned, believe that overpopulation is one of the world's most critical problems. In lieu of your recent statements that birth control information and services should be made available to all, we ask you, as President of the United States, to speak out in the name of humanity, on the sentencing of Bill Baird to prison for violating the Massachusetts 'Crimes Against Chastity Laws.'

"The Boston Globe (October 13, 1968) says '... Bill Baird, the crusader, is one of two major personalities this country has seen who has devoted his life to changing our birth control laws. The other person is Margaret Sanger...' Bill Baird's arrest and conviction of a felony was for exhibiting a birth control pill and giving out one package of nonprescriptive, contraceptive foam to a 22-year-old single student at a lecture before 2,500 concerned people at Boston University to test the rights of single people to receive birth control help. It seems incredible that the U.S. government can give birth control aid to single people overseas and still continue to deny birth control aid to single people in the United States. To place Bill Baird in a cage for three months while wealthy department stores sell contraceptives illegally and collect 9 cents tax for the state and magazines advertise illegally is to make a mockery of justice!"

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**PAUL HENNING**  
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THEY SHOT ME DOWN



The victors

In a way, these are the kind of girls you can make beautiful music with. They won the Southern Illinois regional audition for the Metropolitan Opera Association competition. They are, (clockwise from the bottom) Karen Mallams, Peggy Parkinson Kathryn Haney and Judith Farris. (Photo by John Lopinot)

## Four girls win in opera audition

The first annual Southern Illinois regional audition for the Metropolitan Opera Association was held Thursday on the Edwardsville Campus of SIU. Four SIU girls were winners and will go on to the central regional in Chicago on Jan. 27.

The first place winner was Karen Mallams, a junior from Anna. Her music instructor is William Taylor, associate

professor in the SIU Department of Music. Peggy Parkinson, a senior from Centralia, won the second place. Kathryn Haney, a sophomore from Homewood, won third place and Judith Farris, a graduate student from Cape Girardeau, Mo., won fourth place. Marjorie Lawrence, head of the SIU Opera Workshop, was the music instructor of the last three girls.

All four girls will compete on Jan. 27 at the central regional at the Chicago Lyric Opera House. If they are winners there, they will go to the semi-finals in New York at the Metropolitan Opera held April 11.

## Public relations unit offered

A program combining the bachelor's degree in speech with a special concentration in public relations has been approved for SIU's Department of Speech.

The curriculum will enable students to take courses in speech, journalism, radio and television, cinema and photography, psychology, sociology, management, marketing and government, according to Raymond D. Wiley, in charge of the program.

Wiley said three students have received approval to pursue the specialization and 35 others will enter the program. He intends to seek approval of a regular four-year degree in public relations. Only seven American universities now offer the degree, Wiley noted.

SIU's recently formed chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America is the first to become affiliated with the St. Louis professional chapter of the Public Relations Society of America. The SIU chapter's charter dinner is scheduled early in February.

Wiley, who is adviser to the chapter, is a graduate of the Armed Forces Information School and served on the faculties at Carlyle Barracks, Pa., and Ft. Slocum, N.Y. He served three years as director of internal information at the Air Force Far East Headquarters in Tokyo. He received his master's degree at SIU in 1967 after retiring from the Air Force with the rank of major.

## Three speech victors named

Stanton Bond of Crossville, Ill., won first place in the Flora Breniman Memorial Contest in Oratory recently, according to Lester Breniman, associate professor of speech. Bond's topic was "Noise."

Second place went to Cynthia Sasko, La Grange, Ill., who spoke on "The Plague Upon Our Home"; and third place to Julie Pohl, Park Forest, whose topic was "Water Pollution."

Cash prizes were \$25 for

first place, \$15 for second and \$10 for third.

Bond and Miss Sasko will represent SIU in the Illinois Intercollegiate Oratorical Association Contest at Bradley University, Peoria, in March, said Breniman.

Judges for the finals in the speech contest were: Dean C. Horton Talley of the School of Communications, Ralph Micken, chairman of the Department of Speech, David Potter, professor of speech; and Lyle Hamilton of the Speech Department.



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## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



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## Faculty news briefs

Boris Musulin, professor of chemistry at SIU will present a research paper at the Winter Institute in Quantum Chemistry, Solid States Physics and Quantum Biology, Jan. 19-24, at Sanibel Island, Fla.

His paper, "Regression Analysis Applied to Quantum Chemistry," is the result of a team study of statistical techniques in quantum chemistry at SIU.

Both Musulin and his wife, Sheila Musulin, received tuition waivers to attend the conference. Musulin also won a direct \$200 grant from the National Science Foundation to help cover expenses.

An SIU research professor of history is author of a new biography of William Hickling Prescott, a nineteenth century American historian.

C. Harvey Gardiner's work, "William Hickling Prescott: A Biography," was published by the University of Texas Press at Austin in December.

This is Gardiner's eighth book on Prescott. Since December, 1957, when his first article on Prescott was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, he has published 11 articles and nine volumes of books in the United States and other countries.

Gardiner said Prescott introduced into the study of history many of the techniques in writing and research which still are employed by present-day historians. Prescott's two great masterpieces, "The Conquest of Mexico," and "The Conquest of Peru," have been translated into more than 12 languages.

Two specialists from the SIU School of Agriculture will be featured at the Jan. 19 and 26 sessions of the series evening meetings for the Christopher area farmers. The meetings are held at 7 p.m. Mondays in the high school agriculture department rooms.

Keith Leasure, chairman of the SIU Department of Plant Industries, will discuss fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals in crop production at the Monday session. J. J. Paterson, SIU farm mechanization specialist, will talk on grain drying and machinery management on the farm at the Jan. 26 meeting.

An SIU educator is taking part in a study of the role of the academic vice president in state colleges and universities in the United States.

John E. King, chairman of the Department of Educational Administration and Foundations on the Carbondale Campus, is serving as consultant to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the group sponsoring the study.

King said there are 260 colleges using positions of academic vice presidents. Of these posts 80 have been developed during the past five years. He said the study would be made of duties and responsibilities of these academic officers.

King said Jerry Lee, doctoral student in education, is directing the study locally.

## Electronic music demonstration set

The Department of Music will sponsor an electronic music studio demonstration at 8 p.m. Monday in the Baptist Foundation, room 203.

Seating for the program is limited to 31 persons.

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## Campus activities Sunday, Monday

### SUNDAY

Department of Music: University Male Glee Club, Robert Kingsbury, conductor, 3 p.m., University Center Ballrooms.

Sigma Gamma Rho: Rush, 2 p.m., University Center, Ohio and Illinois Rooms.

Faculty-Alumni: Basketball game, 5-9 p.m., Gym 207.

Alpha Phi Omega: Rush, 7 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Zeta Phi Eta: Meetings and Rush, 3-5:30 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.

Yoga Society: Meeting, 7 p.m., Muckelroy Auditorium.

Blacks Interested in business: Meeting, 2 p.m., General Classrooms Building, Room 21.

Southern Players: meeting, 12-3 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.

Theta Xi: basketball, 11 a.m.-2 p.m., Gym 207.

Soccer Club: practice, 9-11 p.m., Gym 207.

Intramural Recreation: 5-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym, 1-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Weight Room; 1-5 p.m. and 7-10:30 p.m., Pulliam Hall Pool.

A Matter of Conscience: "On the Waterfront," 7 p.m., Wesley Community House, 816 S. Illinois. Admission free.

Chess tournament: 6-10 p.m., University Center, Sangamon Room.

Billiards tournament: 6-10 p.m., Barracks T-39.

Women's Recreation Association: free recreation, 2-5 p.m., Gym 114, 207, 208.

Matrix: meeting for opening of Matrix, 5:30 p.m., 905 S. Illinois Ave.

### MONDAY

Department of Journalism: day long workshop on free lance writing conducted by Arthur and Lila Weinberg, 8 a.m.-12 noon and 1:30-4 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Campus Ministry Confronts a Challenge: "The Crucial Years: We survived them, and so did our problems," Student Christian Foundation Luncheon Seminar Series, Lunch: 50¢, 913 S. Illinois Ave.

Hillel-Jewish Association:

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Intramural Recreation: 4:30-6 p.m., Pulliam Hall Gym; 4-11 p.m., Pulliam Hall Weight Room.

Commuter, Married and Graduate Students Office: College-Born and College Bound, "Kids Love Clever Foods," 8 p.m., Community Building, Evergreen Terrace. Open to Evergreen Terrace residents only.

Commuter, Married and Graduate Students Office: stretching the short college dollar, "Foods for Thrifty Families," 8 p.m., Basement Building 128, Southern Hills. Open to Southern Hills residents only.

Obelisk: group pictures, 6-10 p.m., Agriculture Arena.

Alpha Phi Omega: meeting, 9-11 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory.

Alpha Phi Omega: Rush, 7-

Two members involved in the Chicago 7 conspiracy trial will speak at 8 p.m. Sunday in the SIU Arena.

Abbie Hoffman, founder of the Youth International Party (Yippies), and Lee Weiner, will discuss their trial, the Yippie movement and related subjects.

David Dellinger, another member of the conspiracy trial, will not appear as previously reported. Also, Hoffman and Weiner will not be attending a dinner sponsored by the Hillel Foundation as reported.

According to Gordon Cummings, Hoffman and Weiner will not arrive in Carbondale until shortly after 7 p.m. Sunday.

The program is being sponsored by the Current Events Committee of the Student Government Activities Council.

Following their speeches, a question and answer period will be held if time allows.

Hoffman and Weiner are on trial in Chicago charged with crossing state lines to incite a riot.

9 p.m., Home Economics Family Living Laboratory; pledge meetings, 9-11 p.m. Home Economics 203.

Dean of Students Office: Resident Fellows Recruitment 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Lawson 101.

Alpha Phi Alpha: Rush and meeting, 8-9:30 p.m., Home Economics 202.

Payroll Division Student Time Cards: Distribution, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., University Center, Mississippi Room.

Rehabilitation Institute: Luncheon-meeting, 11:30 a.m., 2 p.m., University Center, Ohio Room.

Department of Chemistry: Lunch, 11:30 a.m., University Center Illinois Room.

Little Grassy Outdoor Laboratory: luncheon, noon, University Center, Ballroom.

Alpha Kappa Psi: Rush, 7 p.m., University Center, Ballroom C.

Agriculture Student Council: Meeting, 5-6:30 p.m., Agriculture Seminar Room.

Women's Recreation Association: Badminton Club, 7:30-9 p.m., Gym 207, 208; Phi Gamma Nu: Meeting, Home Economics Room 118, 7:30-10 p.m.

Southern Players: open house, 8-10 p.m., Communications Building Lounge.

Bridge tournament: 7 p.m., University Center, Ohio and Illinois Rooms.

Billiards tournament: 6-10 p.m., Barracks T-39.



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# On-Campus Job Interviews

Following are on-campus job interviews at University Placement Services. For appointments and additional information, interested students may phone 453-2391 or stop by the Placement Office at Woody Hall, Third Floor, Section A.

Tuesday, January 27, 1970

**J. C. PENNY COMPANY, INC., Skokie:** \*Advertising & display trainees; merchant display management trainees; degree (Bus. and LA&S).

**CALGON CORPORATION, Pittsburgh, Penn.:** Seeking candidates for employment in field of water management. Prefer chemical engineering and chemistry majors, but are willing to interview all majors providing a minimum of two years of college level chemistry has been satisfactorily completed. Ideal would be business and economics majors who are science oriented and have completed the minimal number of credits in chemistry. A career in water management normally begins with a field assignment as a technical representative serving the water and waste treatment needs of Calgon's varied industrial and municipal clients.

**STEWART-WARNER CORPORATION, Chicago:** \*Accounting, economics, finance or any relevant business administration with a minimum of 15 hours of accounting. Original assignment will be in the General Accounting Department. After a comprehensive orientation program the individuals will be assigned to particular accounting departments. These assignments will be made upon the basis of individual interest and company need. Starting salaries will range from \$675 to \$750 per month.

Wednesday, January 28

**UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, Chicago:** \*Financial management program-management candidate openings in (1) industrial accounting, (2) internal auditing, (3) treasury industrial credit, (4) data processing-systems analysis. Majors: BS level accounting, any business administration major. Internal auditing requires accounting major.

**ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY, Decatur:** \*Accounting-for general accounting and auditing positions. Business and Management-for office supervision or sales. Engineering-BS Degree (major in marketing, accounting, management & finance, and industrial management).

**FIELD ENTERPRISES EDUCATIONAL CORP., Chicago:** \*Auditing-financial data. Some auditing of operations. No travel. Position provides excellent background for understanding accounting area.

## Foresters set game supper

The menu will be longer this year at the SIU Forestry Club's supper. Raccoon will not be the only main course served.

In previous years, the supper, sponsored by the Forestry Club, consisted only of raccoon meat. This year's menu has been expanded to include such gourmet delights as rabbit, quail, deer, pheasant, squirrel, duck, goose, opossum, ground hog and bear meat. The extra meat has been hunted and donated to the supper by Forestry Club members.

The supper will be held on

Feb. 21 at the 12-20 Club on Illinois 13, six miles east of Carbondale, according to Shirleen Latch, president of the Forestry Wives.



Also accounting position in international accounting, financial analysis, financial controls and general accounting. Computer sciences—train to write programs. Program varies from simple to complex business applications. This position could lead to systems analyst or specialized programming. Editorial management trainees.

**AURORA PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #131 AURORA:** elementary or secondary teachers.

**SCHOOL CITY OF GARY, Gary, Ind.:** elementary and secondary teachers.

Thursday, January 29

**MARATHON OIL COMPANY, Findlay, Ohio:** \*Sched. #1-accounting, finance, EDP-engineering, science, information systems, operations research, and general business. Sched. #2-marketing/sales.

**ALTON BOX BOARD COMPANY, Alton:** \*production, accounting, engineering, marketing, sales, designing, purchasing, and personnel. Degree in business and engineering.

**HOWARD JOHNSON COMPANY, Park Ridge:** business administration graduates interested in hotel and motel management training.

**COOK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID, Chicago:** \*social service organization seeks to interview all majors for positions as caseworkers in the following areas: child welfare services, aid to dependent children, old age assistance, court services, welfare rehabilitation services, etc. One week of staff development for employees (class room setting) 5 weeks in a training unit in a district office.

**ELMHURST ELEMENTARY PUBLIC SCHOOL, Elmhurst:** elementary teachers.

**KANKAKEE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Kankakee:** special education.

**KANKAKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Kankakee:** elementary and secondary teachers.

**UNIVERSITY CITY SCHOOLS, University, Mo.:** elementary and secondary—all fields.

Friday, January 30

**OLIN CORPORATION, Stamford, Conn.:** \*business (sales), engineering, accounting.

**SOUTH STICKNEY SCHOOL DISTRICT #111, Oak Lawn:** teachers in all self-contained classes, seventh and eighth grade departmentalized areas of math, social studies, science, etc., as well as specialized areas.

\*Citizenship Required.

## Olympic Room now in T-39

The University Center Olympic Room and student government offices are being converted into the new bookstore.

The pool tables and student government offices are now

## Glee Club concert scheduled Sunday

The SIU Glee Club will present its annual concert at 3 p.m. Sunday in the University Ballrooms with Robert Kingsbury conducting.

The concert will begin on a serious note with the second half devoted to lighter music, according to Myron Bechtel, manager of the Glee Club.

"Four Prayers," a contemporary work by Frances Poulenc, and three 16th century motets will be presented in the first half of the concert. The motets originated in the 13th century as a form of church music.

"Donegal," a happy tune describing a man's return to Ireland after long years absent, will begin the second half followed by "Step to the Rear" from a Broadway musical and "Colorado Trail," a song of the West by Norman Luboff. "The Pasture" by Robert Frost from a collection of Frostiana set to music will complete the program.

The concert this year is dedicated to Scott Hinners, a member of the Glee Club from 1964 to 1967 who died this fall.

located in temporary building T-39, formerly the Registrar's Office, just north of the University Center.

The ping-pong and card tables have been stored.

The move is temporary, however. The pool tables will be moved back into the Center in 12 to 15 months in the location of the present bookstore.

Jim Sheppard, assistant director of the University Center, said there has been a slight drop in business, due mainly to the absence of the ping-pong tables. However, he also noted that the bowling alleys have had greater use recently.

The pool room is open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. Saturday and 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Sunday.

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Salukis strong in heavier weights

# SIU wrestlers face Michigan State

By Bob Richards  
Daily Egyptian Sports Writer

"It's going to be a 10-man effort," said SIU wrestling coach Linn Long as the Saluki grapplers hope to reach a high level of determination by 7:30 p.m. when SIU hosts the unbeaten Michigan State Spartans.

"Some of us are going to get whipped," said Long, "but we'll be clawing and fighting to make them (Michigan State) earn all they get."

Michigan State coach Grady Peninger expressed concern over SIU's strength in the upper weights, a frequent comment from SIU opponents this year.

The Spartans have proved they can win when the heat

is on, having knocked off California Polytechnical Institute 18-12 on the west coast, a week ago. In that match, the Spartans lost at 118 pounds, 126, 158 and 177. Long said a win by Rusty Cunningham is possible. A win by the Decatur freshman would give the Salukis some valuable momentum to build confidence for the heavier wrestlers.

Peninger said that State was ready for SIU, but expected a tough match. "We have made some technical mistakes, but the majority of the team has come along real well. I know Linn Long and I know his wrestlers are fighters," added the Spartan coach.

Long was optimistic about his squad although he ex-

pressed some dissatisfaction with the team practices during the week.

At 126, newcomer Bill Wenger faces Michigan State's Gary Bissell, Big Ten champion at 123 last year.

Saluki 134 pounder Jim Cook faces Tom Milkovich at 134. "Cook could do some damage there," said coach Long. Milkovich was a prep All-America from Maple Heights, Ohio last year.

SIU's Vince Testone meets Keith Lowrance at 142. Lowrance (9-1) took the Big Ten title at 137 last year and may be too much for Testone to handle. Long said that Lowrance couldn't be caught off guard if he doesn't use his full aggressiveness.

Vince Raft will work at 150 for Southern against Michigan State's Ron Ouellet. At 158, Saluki regular, Rich Casey challenges Rick Radman. Long said this is a must win for SIU.

Aaron Holloway seeks his sixth win in seven outings at 167, when he meets Pat Karslake of the Spartans. "Holloway has a knee problem that bothers him a little, but he should be ready to go," said coach Long.

Ben Cooper, coming on stronger each week, faces Bruce Zindell at 177. Long

said he was sure Cooper would be ready since Zindell's brother Jack whipped the Saluki star last year.

Jack Zindell is just as tough this year, boasting a 10-1 record. His opponent, undefeated Bob Underwood, (7-0), promises to be a great match. Coach Peninger said Ben Lewis could wrestle in Zindell's place but was not sure.

Larry Bergman upset Paul Weston in a wrestle-off at heavyweight Thursday and will face Michigan State's Vic Mittelberg at heavyweight.

## Curt Flood, former Cardinal, files suit over reserve clause

NEW YORK (AP) — Curt Flood, a veteran outfielder recently traded by the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies, filed a suit in federal court against organized baseball today, challenging the reserve clause.

The reserve clause, long a matter of dispute in the sport, binds a player to the team which owns him until he is traded, sold or released.

Flood asked the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn, for permission to negotiate his 1970 contract as a free agent. Plans for a test case in the courts were made after the request was denied.

Flood asked the court to declare that the major leagues, as well as the minor leagues, engage in an unlawful conspiracy through the reserve clause to force a player to perform for one team.

Flood was traded to Phila-

delphia Oct. 8 as part of a seven player deal that sent Richie Allen to St. Louis.

The 32-year-old outfielder said at the time that he objected to the trade. He said he was treated like "property."

## Monaco rally starts

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP)—A total of 43 cars set out from here Friday night on the 39th Monte Carlo Rally.

The Monte Carlo starters were headed for a long circuit around France, linking up en route with the Lisbon, Dover and Reims starters at various stages.

## Intramural basketball slate

Intramural basketball games are scheduled for today, Sunday and Monday.

Today's games in the SIU Arena:

1:30 p.m., Scum of the Earth vs. H.M. Packards, Court 1; Minute Men vs. Nomads, Court 2; Wilson Hall I vs. Soul Survivors, Court 3; Saluki Hall Devils vs. Jax's, Court 4;

2:30 p.m., Fine Fines vs. Charlie Company, Court 1; Hoch's Men vs. Flower Pots, Court 2; Phi Sigma Kappa "A" vs. Phi Kappa Tau "A", Court 3; Delta Chi "A" vs. L.E.A.C. "A", Court 4.

Today's games in the University school gymnasium:

1:30 p.m., Bearded Clams vs. Hole-in-Wall Gang, Court 1; Rathole vs. B.T.'s of A, Court 2.

2:30 p.m., Southerners vs.

## Cagers, gymnasts face top road foes

The Saluki gymnastic and basketball teams face nationally prominent teams in away action today.

The gymnasts compete at Iowa State while Coach Jack Hartman's cagers face the tenth-ranked Marquette Warriors.

The game can be heard at 7:55 p.m. over WSU-FM.

## SIU Soccer Club to begin season practice Sunday

The SIU International Soccer Club begins practicing for the spring season Sunday in the Women's Gymnasium.

Volger Reiser of the club said that sessions would be conducted from 9-11 p.m. each Sunday.

Reiser said the club expects to play six games during the spring season. He said the team would try to practice outdoors when the weather improves.

Reiser said several new players would be working out with the team including some Americans. The club is made up of undergraduate and graduate students from over 15

nations. The club is indebted to the Women's Recreation Association for providing practice space for the team, Reiser said.

Today's games in the SIU Arena:

1:30 p.m., AFROTC vs. Lions, Court 1; Rathole vs. Screaming Yellow Zonkers, Court 2; Puds vs. Beaver Shots II, Court 3; Phi Sig Epsilon vs. Scavengers, Court 4.

2:30 p.m., Dunn Apts. vs. Moe's Platter City, Court 1; GDI's vs. S.A.A.S., Court 2; Peace vs. Stella's YFA, Court 3; Bailey I vs. Allen II, Court 4.

Sunday games in the University School gymnasium:

1:30 p.m., Schriber Putts I vs. Schneider Slinks, Court 1; Second Best vs. Brown 1st floor, Court 2;

2:30 p.m., Ben's Bombers vs. Dirty Dozen, Court 1; TPRT's vs. Pierce 1st Floor, Court 2;

3:30 p.m., Wright I Heads vs. 17th Floor "A" Team, Court 1; Warren II Mafia vs. Schneider II, Court 2.

Monday's games in the Arena:

8:30 p.m., Nasty Ninth vs. Blues, Court 1; God Squad vs. Draft Dodgers, Court 2; North Siders vs. Soul Survivors, Court 3; Saluki Hall Bombers vs. Moon Shooters, Court 4;

9:30 p.m., Wall St. DeGenerates vs. Charley Company, Court 1; Clark Hall Cavaliers vs. Flower Potts,

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5 \_\_\_\_\_





Daily

# EGYPTIAN

Southern Illinois University

Carbondale, Illinois

Volume 51 Saturday, January 17, 1970 Number 67

## All city councilmen oppose holding fest; mayor supports it

By Nathan Jones  
Daily Egyptian Staff Writer

Carbondale City Councilmen unanimously agree that the proposed May Day Fest should not be held. The fest's only Council supporter is Mayor David Keene.

The promoters are entitled to a fair chance, Keene said, "just like if I started a trucking business in town." "Right now I can't see why I would be against it. A lot of their ideas are sound.

"If their plans are carried out, then it could be one of the best things pulled off in Southern Illinois both economically and to get people to see the area," Keene said. But it is important to make the first one successful, he added.

A strong point in the promoters favor, the mayor said, is that they have lived here and intend to live here—  
not pull it off and then leave.

First opposition to the fest came from Councilmen Hans Fischer and Archie Jones during the Jan. 6 Council meeting.

"I am unalterably opposed to the rock fest," Fischer said. "As a public figure I do have the responsibility to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. The results of the fest could be catastrophic."

Jones agreed with Fischer and said he opposed the fest, but sympathized "with young who would like the music being presented there."

Jones explained that he had formulated his opinion from what he had read from the paper or heard over the radio.

"I have received a lot of concern from area residents as well," Jones added.

"I don't oppose the rock fest per se if the proper facilities were available," Councilman Joe Ragsdale said after attending Wednesday night's Concerned Citizens of Southern Illinois meeting. "But I don't think that it is humanly possible to produce on the things that they (the promoters) have promised."

The roads are inadequate and there are problems with food and sanitary conditions, Ragsdale said. "They said they are going to have 30 doctors and nurses at the site but where are they going to come from?" Ragsdale asked. "They can't actually physically produce on this. But just because it is a rock festival I am not opposed to it."

"I would not like to see the May Fest on the scale which is proposed," Councilman William Eaton said. "There would be so many people that the numbers would overwhelm facilities in this area. We are just not equipped to handle that many," explained Eaton. "I personally like music but I don't think the promoters can get ready to handle the crowd."

Others who have come out against the May Fest include State Sens. John Gilbert, R-Carbondale, and Gale Williams, R-Murphysboro, U.S. Rep. Kenneth Gray, D-III, and U.S. Sen. Ralph T. Smith, R-III.

Smith wrote the Concerned Citizens group that he would alert the U.S. Justice Department about the festival.

Carbondale's Chamber of Commerce voted Thursday to oppose the fest.

The event would be expected to draw 100,000 persons to a site southeast of Carbondale named Audion Meadows.

Gus Bode



Gus says he wonders what the reaction would be if the May Day Fest were featuring Guy Lombardo and Lawrence Welk.



Weather forecast

Southern Illinois today mostly cloudy, colder. Highs 26 to 33. Cloudy tonight and Sunday with chance of snow.

Sunset silhouette

A hardy plant which somehow managed to survive the recent sub-zero temperatures seems to arch its stem toward the setting sun to catch the last fading rays of its life-giving warmth. (Photo by Ralph Kylloe)

## Student airs Senate gripes

Bob Thomas, student government lobbyist will address the meeting of the SIU Board of Trustees meeting in Edwardsville today. This advanced copy of Thomas' remarks has been released to the Daily Egyptian.

First, I would like to thank you for letting me appear here today. During the Christmas break I was in Chicago talking to some state legislators. The legislators were very concerned that the Board was not using student government as it is supposed to be—that of an adviser to the Board.

There are many problems that the students of SIU have. The biggest one is the future reputation of SIU as an educational institution. I was told by the legislators that any appropriations that come up for SIU are going to be "gone over with a fine-tooth comb."

This affects the students. I am sure you are all aware of what happened to the reputation of the University of Pittsburgh under the chancellorship of the late Dr. Litchfield because of some of his actions.

At the last meeting, the Board asked for a study of a golf course. According to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, the golf course you would like to see would initially cost \$285,000, at the cost of \$10,000 per hole plus the \$15,000 for the study. At this meeting you are being presented with a possible raise in room rents for university dorms.

Student government cannot see how the Board can justify both actions.

With the raising of the room and board rates the University would set a precedent for the other landlords to raise their rents. And yet the university can build a 27 hole golf course. The Board, if it does not vote against the raise in rent and reconsider their action on the golf course, is making it very difficult for the people of Southern Illinois... (whom they are supposed to represent) to attend SIU.

Student government would like to see the Board redirect its priorities from the building of useless items to the purpose of education. Undergraduate students would like to have more PhD's teaching undergraduate courses. Students would like smaller discussion sections rather than some of the

ones they have now consisting of 40 students. The heads of the different departments say they have no money to hire new personnel yet the University can build a golf course.

Students have to pay up to \$35 for a parking decal and yet cannot find a parking space. Supposedly the monies collected from decals goes to the building of new lots. A parking space in a lot usually costs \$70-\$80 per space yet there are only two lots under construction.

At the site for the proposed overpass, a girl was killed. When talking to Lt. Gov. Paul Simon's office, I was told that there should be no reason why the University should not want a crossing guard there at all times from the time classes begin to the time classes end. Now it is only at the time classes are supposed to break.

Therefore, everytime a professor lets his class out early, the student has to risk his life crossing the street. The death of one student should be enough proof for the need of a crossing guard until the overpass is completed.

Students would like an open visitation policy at this University. Students feel that they are mature enough to be able to visit a member of the opposite sex in his or her room even though the room happens to be in a University dorm.

In the winter quarter of 1969 a survey was taken at Brush Towers and 90 per cent were in favor of open visitation policy. The Student Senate passed a resolution which was recently vetoed. The Student Senate thought that the plan presented was fair not only to those students in favor of open visitation but also to those opposed to it.

In conclusion, these are only a small amount of the problems that the students are facing. Student government urges the Board to redirect its priorities to the problems on campus. We ask you to vote against the rent increase, reconsider the golf course, and be aware of the student problems. Student government is anxiously waiting for your decisions and solutions.